

FARM AND ORCHARD

Protect Corn Fields

Land to be planted to corn the following spring, especially such land as has been in grass for a considerable time and is likely to contain cutworms, should be plowed in midsummer or early fall about the time the eggs are laid, for then vegetation which is suitable for the moths to lay their eggs upon is removed. The earlier the preceding year grasslands to be planted to corn are plowed, the less will be the probability that the cutworm moths will have laid their eggs thereon, and the less, consequently, will be the danger of injury by cutworms the following year.

Late fall and winter plowing of grasslands, although not as effective as early plowing, will destroy many of the hibernating cutworms, as well as such other important corn pests as white grubs, and should be practiced when earlier plowing is impracticable.

Pasturing hogs upon land supposed to harbor cutworms is a beneficial practice, as these animals root up and devour insects of many kinds, including cutworms, in large numbers. Farm poultry, if trained to follow the plow, will prove of inestimable value.

When cutworms are found to be abundant on corn land, the use of the poisoned bait is recommended. This may be prepared as follows: Mix 50 pounds of wheat bran, 2 pounds of paris green, and 6 finely chopped oranges or lemons. Then bring the whole mixture to the consistency of a stiff dough by the addition of a cheap molasses, such as is used in cattle rations, adding water when necessary. Distribute this bait over the infested field in small lumps, taking care to sprinkle it sparingly around each hill. In case bran cannot be readily obtained, middlings or alfalfa meal may be successfully substituted.

Frequently cutworms migrate to cultivated fields from adjoining grassland, and in such cases the crops can be protected by running a narrow band of the poisoned bait around the edge of the field or along the side nearest the source of infestation.

Apply Lime in the Fall or Spring
The results of ten-year experiments on about twenty-five fields scattered

through Missouri show an average return of \$5.80 from applying about a ton of ground limestone once in a year, on corn, wheat, clover rotation. The largest return was secured on clover, second to corn, and lowest of all on wheat. These tests seem to show that about \$3 a ton is about the highest price that a man can usually afford to pay for ground limestone for this purpose. Of course, on a sour soil where lime is absolutely necessary, the difference between the use of a clover failure and a good stand, the lime has a still higher money value.

About 1,200 pounds of lump lime, or 1,500 pounds of water-slaked lime furnish the equivalent of 2,000 pounds of ground limestone for this purpose, but the ground limestone is usually much more economical to use. It should be applied at the rate of about two tons per acre under the average conditions of these tests, but, of course, this depends very largely on the sourness of the land. Samples of the soil and of the limestone to be used should be sent to an agricultural experiment station which is usually willing to examine the samples and make recommendations based on them.

Lime is not really a fertilizer, although it is sometimes called an indirect fertilizer, that is a material which indirectly helps the crop even though it is not a plant food, as are manure and good commercial fertilizers. It should usually be applied either in the spring before corn, or in the fall to land that has been plowed for wheat. The preparation of the seed bed then works it into the soil. It is sometimes plowed under but it is usually better to mix it with surface soil. It should not be used as top-dressing on wheat or other rotated crops although sometimes so used on grass.

Sometimes

"Telephones are great time-savers, aren't they?"
"Well, that depends upon who calls you up."

Let the customer talk, but don't let him talk too much. See that you don't miss a chance to say your little say.

POULTRY CONSULTING DEPARTMENT

Raising Geese for Profit

The production of geese for market purposes has become a most important industry in Rhode Island, and has proved a most profitable farm occupation, due to the heavy demands for geese in recent years. The goose farm industry stands today midway between the chicken and turkey business as to importance.

Geese are probably the hardest of all domestic fowls, requiring less attention than cows or hens, and little or no outlay for buildings. The old geese do well in all weathers with nothing in the way of shelter but a shed to run under, and usually they disdain this. They do best on wet or marshy land, where hens and turkeys would die. They are, however, very different from other fowls, and unless their nature is understood and their requirements met they are the least profitable of all feathered stock. The desirability of extending a knowledge of the best methods of geese raising as well as making experiments that will throw more light on the subject, is evident.

The Embden-White China breed are the easiest to pick, are white when dressed, and, though small, are plump and present an attractive market appearance. The Embden-African are also easy to pick and are large and plump. The White China, though the weakest and smallest of all varieties, when mated with Embden ganders, produce vigorous, quick-maturing goslings, which are plump and solid when dressed. The Embden-Toulouse is regarded as the most satisfactory cross for large geese for the Christmas and New Year's trade. Pure African and Embden crosses grow best early in the season and should be marketed early. Pure-bred China, African-Toulouse, and African-Brown China should be dressed before fall, in order that they may be easy to pick. White-plumaged Embden and White crosses may be picked easily and later than other breeds.

Old geese lay a greater number of larger eggs and are more reliable than young geese. Nevertheless, if geese be purchased it often saves time to buy young geese rather than to attempt to secure any number of old ones. Young ganders are better for breeding than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first breeding season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another they are apt to not breed well, and the other conditions being equal they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second season.

In order to insure the best results, geese for breeding should be obtained as early in the fall as possible, not later than October. They thus have an opportunity to become acquainted with their new surroundings before the breeding season. Breeding geese should have considerable exercise and be kept moderately thin in flesh, all through the winter by light feeding and a free range or facilities for swimming. The best ganders for breeding purposes are African and Brown China. The Toulouse geese lay well, but often fail to sit. The Embden geese lay fewer eggs, but make better mothers. Brown and White China breeds are prolific layers. Geese are great grazers, and too much grain is not good for them. To insure fertile eggs should have an abundance of green food and have access to a pond or other body of water. If this is not possible a tub of water set level with the surface of the ground may be substituted. Very early laying is not desirable, since the goslings do not thrive unless they have an abundance of grass. For the first two or three days they should be given nothing except grass and water. Later a light feed of scalded cracked corn should be given in addition three times a day. The goslings are liable to be overcome by the heat, and should always have some place to retreat where they may escape the sun's rays.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOV. 5

SECURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE BANNER FOR ITS MANY READERS

ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxvii, 38, to xxviii, 10—Memory Verses, 42-44. Golden Text, Pa. xxiv, 22—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Part of Paul's message was that the ship would be lost and that they would be cast upon an island (xxvii, 22, 26). And about midnight of the fourteenth night of the storm the shipmen deemed that they were nearing some land and, taking soundings, found it even so; therefore they cast out four anchors and longed for daylight. It was while they were thus anchored that Paul persuaded them to take some food (xxvii, 27-28). When it was day they saw a creek with a shore where they might possibly run the ship aground; so, cutting off the anchors and bolting the mainsail, they made for the shore; the fore part of the ship stuck fast, but the hinder part was broken with the violence of the waves, yet all got safely ashore, either by swimming or on broken pieces of the ship (xxvii, 29-44). As God had told Paul by the angel.

Notice in verses 30, 31, 42, 43 how some might have hindered the purpose of God to save them all. Concerning the great salvation, God has provided it for all and will have all to be saved and is not willing that any should perish (I Tim. ii, 4; Tit. ii, 11, margin; II Pet. iii, 9), but if any will not accept God's way they must perish, not because He wills it, but because they decide against Him, or, as He said, "Ye will not come unto me." "I would none of me" (John v, 40; Matt. xxiii, 37; Ps. lxxxi, 11). When they reached the land they found that they were on the island which we now call Malta, and they received much kindness from the people, who because of the rain and cold kindled a fire and welcomed them. They are called barbarous people, but many who are so called have often shown more kindness than those called Christian. It is deeds that tell, not words or names.

A few years ago the world was shocked by the atrocities of the Boxers in China, but now the civilized (?) nations of Europe are far ahead of all barbarians in monstrous and indescribable atrocities, and the end is not yet (June, 1915). The words in xxvii, 30, "When it was day" and the change from being exceedingly tossed on the sea by a great tempest to being again on the land, make us think of one night when, until the morning watch, the disciples toiled in a boat against a contrary wind, and He saw them, yet not till the fourth watch did He come walking on the sea, but when they received Him into their boat they were immediately at the land (John vi, 18-21). We are certainly in the worst storm our poor earth ever saw, and men's hearts are falling then for fear, because of the distress of nations with perplexity, but the day will dawn, a morning without clouds, and we will not be shipwrecked, but caught up to meet Him in the air, whose we are and whom we serve (Luke xxi, 25, 26; Rom. xiii, 12; I Sam. xiii, 4; I Thess. iv, 16, 17). Our God shall come and shall not keep silence; though He tarry we will wait for Him (Ps. i, 3; Heb. x, 36, 37).

Working Overtime
"Mary!" cried Prof. Forgetful, triumphantly waving his gamp. "I have remembered to bring home my umbrella to-day."
"So I see," replied his wife. "The only trouble is that you didn't take it with you this morning."

Belding Market Quotations

Eggs have raised 3c since last week and wheat, oats, rye and feeds are up several cents. Beans are bringing \$6.00 this week, against \$5.85 last week. Potatoes are up to \$1.55.

Corrected Tuesday, October 31, 1916

PRODUCE
Butter fat 35c
Butter 30
Eggs 33
MEATS
Beef, live 5½-6
Beef, dressed 11-12
Veal Calves, live 9-9½
Hogs, per cwt. 8-8½
Hogs, dressed 10½-11
Sheep, live 5
Lambs, live 7½-8

POULTRY
Chicken, live 13
Chickens, dressed 16
GRAIN
Oats 60
Wheat No. 1, white 1.73
Wheat No. 2, red 1.70
Rye 1.30
Cloverseed 8.00

HAY AND STRAW
Timothy, baled 10.00
Straw, rye, baled 6.00

FEEDS—RETAIL
Bran 1.80
Middlings 2.00
Scratch Feed (no grit) 2.50
Corn and Oat Chop 2.00
Corn Meal 2.10
Beans 6.00
Potatoes 1.65

Good Roads Department

Conducted Especially for the Banner by Hon. P. T. Colgrove, President of the Michigan Good Roads Association.

Permanent Features of Road-Bed

In expending money raised by the sale of highway bonds, highway commissioners should distinguish carefully between the permanent and the perishable features of the road. Foundations, drainage structures, alignment and grades are in general fairly permanent features which should be looked upon in the light of an investment. If these features do not comply with a certain standard, it will be poor economy to spend money on transitory improvements such as hard surfaces, which must, at considerable expense, be renewed year to year. In the same way, it is manifestly poor policy to build an expensive surface on defective grades with poor alignments and short-lived drainage features.

Even when much of the money expended upon a highway has gone into the permanent features, there is still danger that the cost of repairs and maintenance will be overlooked, or at least slighted, in the calculations of the road builders. When roads are built with borrowed money it is, of course, especially important to avoid this error. On the other hand, however, it is not necessary to regard the total cost of surfacing a road as a temporary improvement. Much of the surfacing may be classed as a permanent investment, for it is becoming more and more common to have surfaces built in two courses, the lower of which is as much a permanent feature of construction as the grading itself. This is particularly true of those types of road that are built with concrete foundations or bituminous macadam, brick or asphalt surfaces. It is probably conservative to regard 40 per cent of the first construction cost of macadam or more enduring pavements as a permanent investment. It is seldom nowadays that hard roads are permitted to wear into the foundation course of the surfacing.

Where proper maintenance is assured it is safe to say that an average of about 62 per cent of the total cost of a well-built macadam road may be considered as spent for permanent features, and with bituminous macadam roads about 56 per cent. This method of estimating cannot be applied to any gravel or natural soil road in which no part of the surfacing can advantageously be considered permanent, for under most systems of maintenance it steadily deteriorates.

Roads built with surfaces entirely of concrete, or with brick pave-

ments resting on a concrete foundation, are sometimes regarded as permanent, but this is hardly safe. It is not yet definitely known how long the best concrete surface will last. The best vitrified brick surfaces may last a number of years, but even with them repairs will be required.

It should be borne in mind by those charged with the expenditure of highway funds that the initial cost of a road is never the final cost; that no surface is permanent and that repairs and maintenance charges will always be necessary. On the other hand many features of a good road are to be regarded as permanent investments. When roads are built with borrowed money, the distinction between the permanent and the temporary improvement must be carefully observed in order that the county may have something in exchange when the time comes to repay the loan.

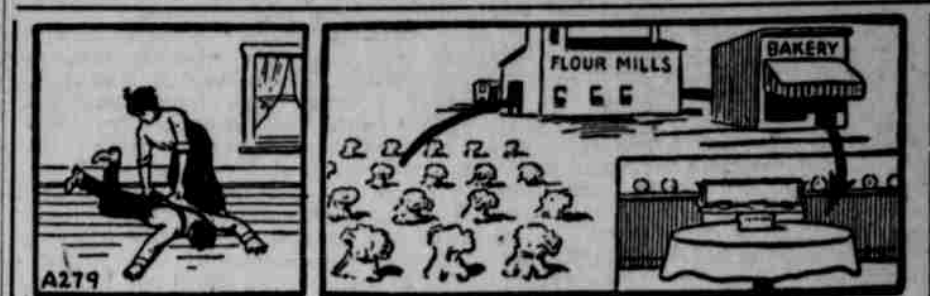
A Few Ways of Saving Money

Saving money by not spending it for good roads is like saving it in refusing to improve livestock.

It is like saving it by refusing to build a modern barn.

It is like saving money by doing without a silo.

It is like saving money by using machinery beyond its period of usefulness.



How it looks when illustrated

"Oh, she just mopped the floor with him!"

The Evolution of the Loaf

From the wheatfield through the flour mill to the bakery, hence to your homes as the finished product.

Quality Wheat Quality Flour
Enter into Our FARM HOUSE BREAD

CITY BAKERY

PHONE 177

BELDING

BUY AT HOME DEPARTMENT

ALWAYS DEAL WITH YOUR responsible merchants for dry goods. We can compete with anyone anywhere, and we stand back of all our goods every time. See us first. E. C. Lloyd.

WHEN IT COMES TO SHOES our line will suit you as we carry only the best grades and our prices are right. We are boosters for Belding and Home Trade. Orlo Morse, Shoe Store.

LOOK UP YOUR PANAMA HAT—have it cleaned—will save you money. You will soon need it. Don't forget we doctor up your sick clothes, too, and make suits to order. Burt Curtis, 111 W. Main St.

IF YOU NEED LADDERS OF any kind, extension and plain, any length, see us before you buy. We have an excellent assortment Belding Lumber Co.

HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED the electric way, while you wait. We do all our work right and can please you. Ladies and gents' Shoe Shining Parlors in connection. 120 So. Bridge Street, Arnold Schmidt.

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ASKED—have you a bank account? What a difference it will make to say yes. Your credit is established at once. We pay interest on savings accounts. See us. Peoples' Savings Bank.

OUR MOTTO IS TO LIVE AND let live; our prices and fair treatment will win your confidence and patronage. We are firm believers in Home Trading. Our interests are mutual. See us. Belding Hardware Co.

NOW GET READY FOR SUMMER with your electric supplies. We have a large line of all kinds—electric irons, toasters. We install electric plants. Don't live in darkness, have your home wired. Spencer Electric Light and Power Co.

JUST STOP AND THINK WHEN it is hardware, stoves, paints and sporting goods, plumbing, heating, our store is in Belding and every dollar you spend at home helps the town. T. Frank Ireland Co.

DO YOU COOK BY GAS? IT IS cleaner and cheaper. See our large line of gas stoves and ranges, water heaters, Welsbach gas lights, reading lamps, are lamps, etc. Belding Gas Works.

MAKE UP YOUR ORDER FOR groceries but don't send it to a mail order house. We can beat their prices every time. We stand back of our goods. W. L. Covert, 902 So. Bridge Street.

REMEMBER OUR STORE WILL be headquarters for school supplies, new and second-hand school books. School books for the country schools. H. J. Connell.

BELDING SAVINGS BANK; capital, \$50,000.00; surplus and profits, \$26,000.00. Your business solicited.

DON'T BE A RAINBOW CHASER; you will find a pot of gold at our store if you select your watches and jewelry here. Fine watch and clock repairing a specialty. M. L. Willoughby, Jeweler.

FARMERS SEND MONEY TO CITY

Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are honestly making money. The value of a dollar is to buy just things. A dollar goes on increasing in value with all the genius and all the virtue of the world. A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail; in some industry in a temperate, law-abiding community than in some distant mine, oil well or problematical fruit farm in distant territory.

The lack of money has brought many a community to a state of oblivion, and the community's pauperism is invariably the result of unpatriotic residents sending their money away to the large cities for supplies.

Catalogue Houses Sow Discord
The retail mail order houses, as leeches in the side of a rural commercialism, work day and night, in fair weather and in foul. They gnaw at a community's substance with invisible teeth.

They bind industry with their firm as a fly is bound with a spider's web. They sow a crop of discord, and the harvesters reap thistles instead of dollars.

Mail order buying builds up the large cities at the expense of the smaller cities and towns. Every dollar used in this way by the residents of a community takes a dollar out of circulation at home and puts it into circulation many miles away.

Result of Violated Contracts
The dollar spent with the home grocer, dry goods dealer, hardware merchant, druggist, or other business man upholds the community in which you live.

These merchants pay taxes to support your town, repair your streets, and sustain your churches and maintain your markets.

If the people must have inferior goods, such as many mail order houses carry, the local merchant no doubt can arrange his stock to correspond with their wants, both in quality and prices.

In some instances the lower prices quoted by the mail order houses are the result of violated contracts and chicanery, which have no place in an honest merchant's business.

Adopts in the Art
The mail order houses are adepts in the art and science of separating interesting and readable catalogues. If read critically the skill with which plausible sentences are put together and words made to say what they really do not is apparent.

When a purchaser goes to his retailer he can examine what he wishes to buy. He can look it over carefully, test it, and if he wishes receives a guarantee from the merchant that the article is satisfactory. The guarantee is good because the retailer intends to remain in business among his friends and he cannot afford to deceive.

Entitled to Cash Business
If the local dealer is good enough to charge the credit trade of his community he is entitled to the cash business as well. If he is not honest enough to entitle him to the patronage of the cash customer he will take advantage of the credit customer.

STOP AND CONSIDER THIS IF every consumer of flour would buy at home what it would mean to Belding. Our mills are here and our Moss Rose brand is guaranteed. E. E. Chapple & Co.

DO YOUR MEAT SHOPPING where you know you will get right treatment and the best in fresh and salt meats, fish etc., sausage and poultry. We are boosters for Belding. Model Market, Fish & Young.

YES, I DO MERCHANT TAILORING and French dry cleaning, repairing and pressing. You can be sure of the right kind of work and I guarantee to please you. H. A. Loewe, The Tailor.

GIVE US A CHANCE FIRST. Our prices on groceries will keep your money in Belding, besides you are not taking chances. We are boosters for Belding. E. E. Hudson, Grocer.

JUST INSIST ON HAVING YOUR bread order come from home bakeries. It keeps your money at home and helps your town. Our grocery line will suit you. Frank H. Hudson.

A FIRST-CLASS GARAGE IS A boon to any community. We can repair any make of car and handle goodrich tires. Large line of accessories carried. Kiskey Garage, Belding Michigan.

WHY BUY JEWELRY FROM A picture book, they all look alike. Better deal with your home jeweler; see what you buy; see us first. R. H. Waldo, Jeweler.

WAGONS! JUST UNLOADED A car, Pekin Wagons! Come in and look them over. Belding Implement Co.

ALWAYS SEE THE BEST IN moving pictures. See our daily program on curtain; changes every day. Our theatre is well-ventilated. Keep posted; we show the best. Empress Theatre.

DO YOU KNOW THAT EVERY pair of shoes you buy out of town hurts your community. You can do better at home with your local dealers. See us first. Smith & Whitney.

A COMPLETE LINE OF HATS for school girls at the Belding Hat Shoppe.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING AND Shoes here and we will see that you always get as much or more than the same money will buy elsewhere. The Hub.

OUR MOTTO IS TO LIVE AND let live; our prices and fair treatment will win your confidence and patronage. We are firm believers in Home Trading. Our interests are mutual. See us. Belding Hardware Co.

WE DO A REGULAR BANKING business; besides pay 5 per cent on time deposits. Our large capital and resources are at your command. Safety first, is our motto; see us. Sandell's Bank, Belding, Mich.

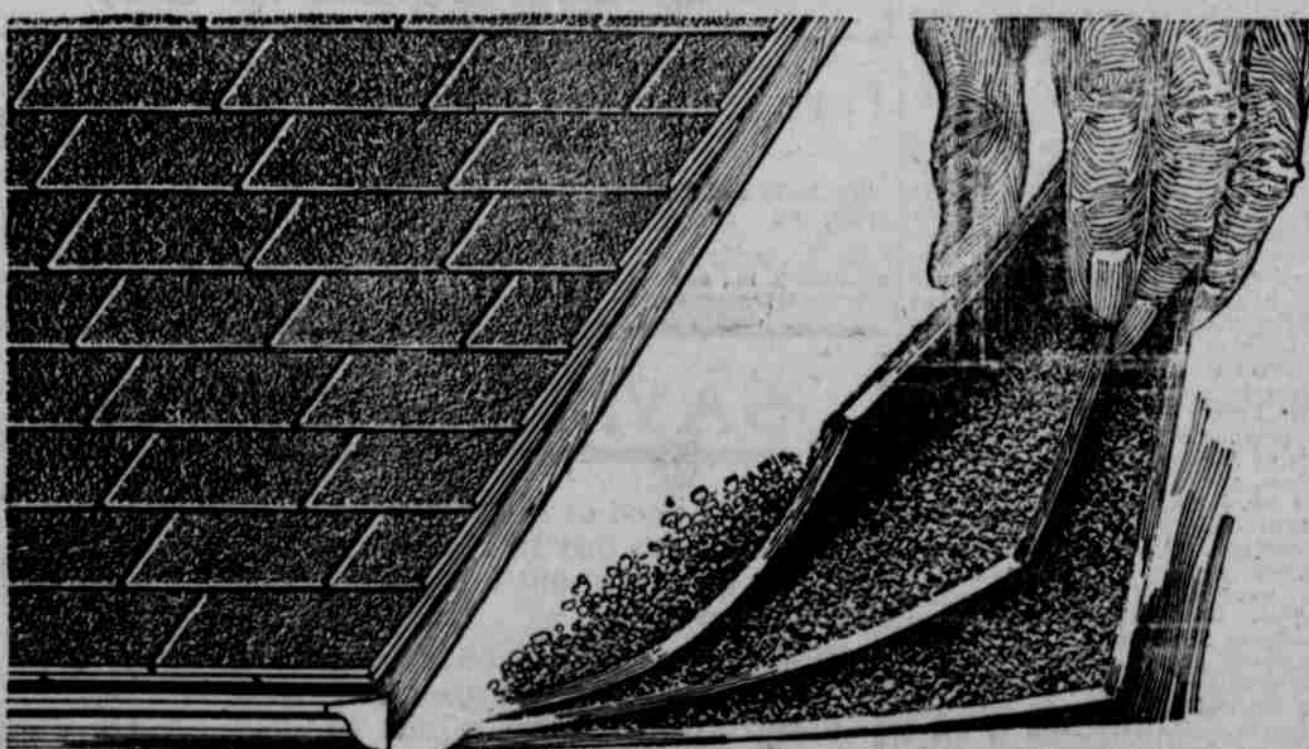
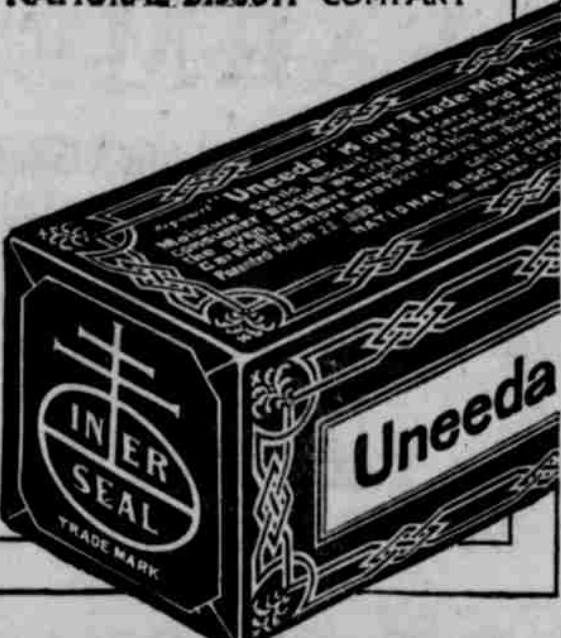
WE CAN COMPETE WITH ANY one anywhere and carry a large line of everything in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, etc. Will appreciate your patronage. A. Friedman.



NO better way to satisfy an enthusiastic appetite than with Uneeda Biscuit. A delightful food, as appetizing as it is nourishing and wholesome. Perfect baking, perfect protection, they come to you with oven-freshness.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5c



A handsome roof with triple wear.

You cannot fail to appreciate the beauty of CERTAIN-TEED Shingles, when you see their artistic crushed slate surface and their handsome color; but you may not realize that they are also more durable, weatherproof and economical than wood shingles.

Certain-teed Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles

have a body of the very best quality roofing felt, which is thoroughly saturated with a special blend of soft asphalt (prepared by our own Board of Expert Chemists)—then coated with a blend of harder asphalt to keep the inner saturation from drying out. The surface is genuine crushed slate (green or red), permanently embedded into the felt-asphalt base. A single layer of this shingle material would make a roof watertight for years; but the overlapping of shingles makes three layers—a triple thick roof that is positively guaranteed for ten years and can be relied upon to give far longer service.

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING CO.

World's Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh Detroit
San Francisco Los Angeles Milwaukee Cincinnati New Orleans Minneapolis
Kansas City Indianapolis Atlanta Richmond Des Moines Kansas Omaha Dallas London Sydney

As an economical roofing—CERTAIN-TEED Shingles cost no more than wood shingles, cost less to lay (each shingle perfect and uniform; no waste), require no repairs or painting and give longer service. They are spark proof, and won't curl, buckle or split.

As a handsome roofing—CERTAIN-TEED Shingles rival the highest priced types, such as slate or tile; yet cost half as much. And they can't crack, break or fall off.

Whether you are to build or re-roof, CERTAIN-TEED Shingles deserve your investigation. There are CERTAIN-TEED dealers everywhere (see the one near you for full information and prices). Be sure to get the genuine CERTAIN-TEED Shingles.